FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly
Vol. XIV, No. 746 Feb. 10-16, 1955

WORLD AFFAIRS

FORMOSA

UN Halts Truce Effort

West Rejects 'Outside' Talks

New Zealand's proposal that the UN Security Council try to arrange for a cease-fire in the Formosa area was tabled by the Council in New York Feb. 14.

The Council's efforts came to a halt because the Chinese Communists had refused to join the discussions unless they were given the Council seat held by Nationalist China [see p. 43D2]. Discussion Feb. 14 produced tacit agreement among the majority of delegates that there was no alternate plan of procedure at present.

Henri Hoppenot of France said Formosan truce talks would be useless with Red China absent and suggested that the impasse might be broken through channels of "traditional diplomacy." Russian delegate Arkady A. Sobolev declared that it would be "impossible to solve international problems, especially in the Far East, without the participation of [Red] China." Natl. Chinese delegate T. F. Tsiang protested that the Council should "muster enough courage to face the basic & monstrous fact of the aggression of international communism in the Far East." But the Council adjourned indefinitely with the New Zealand truce-making proposal still pending. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge said later that the Council had "not concluded" its consideration of the New Zealand plan but rather "has hardly begun" to consider it.

The Council rejected by a 10-1 vote Feb. 14 a Soviet demand that it take up immediately a Russian resolution to condemn alleged American "acts of aggression . . . against the People's Republic of China." [See p. 33D1-C2]

Reds For Talks Without Chiang

The Soviet Govt. made public Feb. 12 its plan for a 10-power, non-UN conference on Formosa & off-mainland islands from which the Natl. Chinese would be excluded. The plan had been suggested in a Soviet note to Britain Feb. 4 proposing a conference this month in Shanghai or New Delhi attended by the U.S., USSR, Red China, Britain, France, India, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan & Ceylon. The Soviet note said the U.S. & Britain had maneuvered in the Security Council to obstruct Red China's "just & lawful" possession of Formosa and that Russia, in demanding UN condemnation of American "aggressive actions" toward Formosa, strove for "the strengthening of peace in the Far East."

The British Foreign Office said Feb. 12 it had answered the Soviet note by (a) questioning whether a conference excluding either Chinese regime could have a "useful result," (b) asserting that any conference on Formosa should be "organized in a form acceptable to the UN," and (c) urging that all powers try to "stop the fighting in the area" & "reduce the risk" of dangerous incidents. Britain indicated that most Prime Ministers of other Commonwealth countries, who recently had conferred in London, had approved of the reply.

U.S. diplomatic officials declined comment on the Moscow-London exchange of notes but let it be known that they approved of Britain's reply. Britain said it had "informed" the U.S. of Russia's offer. [See p. 43B3]

India Presses for Truce

The possibility of working out plans for an international conference on the Formosan crisis was said to have been discussed again when P. N. Kaul, Indian Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, called on Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov Feb. 14.

London reports Feb. 14 said Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & British Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden had asked Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai for an informal promise that his regime would not use force to take Nationalist-held islands near the mainland. Nehru was said to believe that the Nationalists soon would evacuate all islands except Formosa & the Pescadores if the Reds stopped attacking them. [See pp. 43A-C3, 34B1]

U.S. Masks Quemoy Plans

Conflicting U.S. & Natl. Chinese statements were made on whether the U.S. was committed to help defend Natl.-held islands near the mainland.

Natl. Chinese Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh said Feb. 11 after a talk with U.S. Asst. State Secy. (for Far Eastern Affairs) Walter S. Robertson that the U.S. would help defend "all the offshore islands." But he amended this in a statement in San Francisco while en route home Feb. 11 and said it was a "possibility," a matter "for the U.S. to decide." Pres. Chiang Kai-shek told newsmen in Taipeh Feb. 14 he thought U.S.-Nationalist plans for joint defense of the offshore islands were "quite clear" and all military experts regarded Quemoy & Matsu as "essential" to defense of Formosa & the Pescadores. Press reports Feb. 14 said an "informed" U.S. source had said: no promise to defend Quemoy & Matsu had been made to the Nationalists but their capture by the Reds would mean the loss of Nationalist garrisons totaling about ⅓ of the Natl. Army (300,000-400,000 men).

Dulles Says Reds Run Risk

U.S. State Secy. Dulles said in a speech to a Forgn. Policy Assn. dinner in New York Feb. 16: the U. S. was not obligated to defend the offshore islands "as such" but it would "assure that Formosa & the Pescadores will not be forcibly taken over by the Communists"; Red Chinese propagandists had indicated the Reds' intention to take Formosa "and they treat the coastal islands as means to that end"; U.S. action would depend on "subsequent Chinese Communist actions."

Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.), chairman, & several other Senate Forgn. Relations Com. members said Dulles had made it "as clear as he could" that the U.S. would defend Quemoy & the Matsus if it appeared that their capture by the Reds would menace Formosa. Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.), who was joined by Sen. Hubert L. Humphrey (D., Minn.) in demanding that the Eisenhower Admin. clarify its intentions, said Dulles should be called to testify under oath about promises made to the Nationalists. [See pp. 34D1, 18A1]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

UN suspended efforts to organize Formosan cease-fire parley; U.S., Britain rejected Soviet plan for non-UN talks barring Natl. China.

Reds occupied Tachens after U.S.-aided evacuation by Nationalists.

Dulles said U.S. defense of Quemoys & Matsus would depend on importance to Formosa.

U.S. Senate ratified defense pact with Natl. China.

Egypt failed to block Arab Turk-Iraqi pact.

Britain announced 10-yr. atomic power expansion plan.

United States

AEC revealed H-bomb "fall-out" would menace 7000-sq.-mi. area.

House voted salary raises for members of Congress & Judiciary.

Right-wing Republicans assailed Eisenhower policies at Chicago rally, implied threat of 3d party.

Repubs. picked San Fran., Dems. chose Chicago as 1956 convention sites.

Chicago "skid row" hotel fire trapped & killed 29 men.

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Peiping '4th Air Power'

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF Chief of Staff, addressing the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce Feb. 16, said the Red Chinese Air Force was the world's 4th largest (behind the Russian, U.S. & British) and could be "doubled overnight" by transfer of planes from the USSR. The Soviet AF, he added, outnumbered the USAF "by thousands of combat planes." But he said Soviet MIGs were "no match" for U.S. F-86 Sabrejets, which now were assigned to Formosa, and the Reds "know what these F-86s & our long-range bombers could do to any Communist force attempting invasion." [See pp. 34B2, 17F3; Vol. XIII, 35A]

(Red Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung, speaking at a Soviet Embassy reception in Peiping Feb. 14 on the 5th anniversary of the Russo-Red Chinese mutual aid treaty: "With the great cooperation between China & the Soviet Union . . . should the imperialists start a war of aggression we . . . will certainly wipe them out clean from the surface of the globe.") [See pp. 41D-E3, 2G2]

British newspapers Feb. 17 generally disapproved of Dulles' implied opposition to Natl. China's withdrawal from Quemoy & Matsu. They held that this would hamper efforts to get an unofficial truce. [See p. 49E2]

On Peace, Kremlin Shakeup

Dulles said in his New York speech Feb. 16 that the U.S. could enter into "worthwhile negotiations & practical agreements" with a "new" Russia that abandoned the goal of Communist domination of the world. He suggested that the "last act of the drama" in Russia's change of Premiers "has not yet been played" and that the changes [p. 41B1] might indicate a conflict between the USSR's Communist Party & Govt. He predicted that Russians "of stature" eventually would rebel against subordinating national interests to international CP objectives. [See p. 43D1]

(The Soviet Govt. announced Feb. 11 that 6 of the 70 members of the Soviet Supreme Court had been replaced Feb. 7—3 for reasons of health.)

Tachens Evacuation Ends

Removal of 10,000 Nationalist Army troops, 4,000 guerrillas, 14,500 civilians & 9,857 tons of ammunition & other cargo from the Tachen Is. was completed Feb. 11 by the U.S. 7th Fleet & supporting USAF units. The evacuees' transfer to Formosa was finished Feb. 13. The Red Chinese, who made no attempt to interfere with the evacuation, announced Feb. 14 they had taken over the Tachens, which the retiring Nationalists left barren. The 7th Fleet resumed its normal patrol of Formosa Strait Feb. 12 and the U.S. Far East AF retained a squadron of Sabrejets on assignment to Formosa. The Natls. announced evacuation Feb. 14 of 2,000 civilians from Nank, an island 80 mi. south of the Tachens. [See p. 43D3]

The Natls. reported Feb. 13 a heavy concentration of armed Chinese Red junks near Matsu (100 mi. n.w. of Formosa). A 3-hr. artillery duel was waged same day by Natl. guns on Quemoy & Red batteries on the nearby Amoy mainland. [See pp. 26B2, 9F2]

Both Chinas Draft Men

Peiping radio disclosed Feb. 10 that compulsory military service had replaced the "voluntary" system to build "a modern regular army" in Red China. A new scale of officer rankings (highest: supreme marshal) was said to have been approved Feb. 9 by the Standing Com. of the Natl. People's Cong. (Parliament). [P. 2G2]

Natl. Chinese officials disclosed Feb. 15 they planned to draft about 75,000 native Formosan Chinese during the next 6 mos. to bring the Natl. Army's infantry divisions up to strength. (The Natl. forces, estimated as totaling 300,000 officers and 300,000 enlisted men, previously consisted almost entirely of mainland Chinese who escaped to Formosa in 1949.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 90G2]

U. S. Ratifies Formosa Pact

The U.S.-Natl. Chinese mutual defense treaty was approved for ratification, 64-6, by the U.S. Senate Feb. 9. Senators opposed: Morse (ind., Ore.); Democrats Chavez (N.M.), Gore & Kefauver (Tenn.) & Lehman (N.Y.); Langer (R., N.D.). Amendments sought unsuccessfully by Morse: a disclaimer of U.S. support of Nationalist claims to ultimate sovereignty over Formosa (defeated by 57-11); elimination of a treaty section whereby future agreements could be made for the U.S. to help defend Nationalist territories other than Formosa & the Pescadores (defeated by 60-10). [See pp. 34E1, 25F1, 18E-G1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Middle East. An Arab League meeting ended Feb. 6 in Cairo without action on Egypt's demand that Iraq be ostracized by Arab states over its pending mutual security pact with Turkey. (Iraq had refused Jan. 28 to join other League members in a statement that the Arab group rejected all outside alliances. Iraq maintained that its nearness to the USSR required that it seek protection immediately. A mission of representatives of Egypt, Lebanon, Syria & Jordan who went to Baghdad Jan. 31 had failed to settle the dispute.) Egypt's threat to quit the League was nullified Feb. 6 when Iraq cited a ban on withdrawals during the first 10 years of the Arab security pact (signed in 1950). Iraqi Premier Fadhil el-Jamali charged Feb. 15 that Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser had broken a promise, made 13 mos. ago, to help Iraq create a Mid-Eastern security organization after the Anglo-Egyptian Suez dispute was settled. Nasser retorted that Iraq was deserting the Arabs' solid front against Israel, their prime enemy. Nasser & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, who met in Cairo, issued a statement Feb. 16 condemning military alliances as contributing to world tension. [See pp. 27C1-D2, 49E2]

Indo-China. U.S. Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel took charge of reorganizing & training South Viet Nam's 217,000-man military establishment Feb. 12 under over-all authority of Gen. Paul Ely, French Commissioner General. He was to be aided by 342 U.S. & 1,000-1,400 French officers & non-coms. The U.S. was to contribute $200 million in military aid by Dec. 31, at which time South Viet Nam forces were to be cut to 90,000 regulars (including 3,000 air force & 3,000 navy personnel) & 10,000 draftees backed up by 150,000 reservists. French Gen. Pierre Agostini, in a ceremony at French Far East hq. in Saigon Feb. 10, transferred command of military forces in South Viet Nam to Gen. Le Van Try, chief of staff of the Viet Namese Natl. Army. [See p. 34E3] . . . South Viet Nam's Premier & Cabinet signed Feb. 11 a decree providing for election of a 200-member provisional Assembly (to meet in April) by provincial & municipal councils—not by direct popular vote. . . . Gen. Trinh Minh Te, ex-Cao Dai Army chief of staff, entered Saigon with his troops Feb. 13 and swore fealty to the South Viet Namese Govt. [See p. 18E-F2] . . . 500,000 male Cambodians, in a non-secret referendum Feb. 7-9 (under the eyes of police & Govt. officials), gave a more-than-99% vote of approval to King Norodom Sihanouk's policies. [See Vol. XIV, p. 126G3]

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Rumanian anti-Communist exiles seized the Rumanian Legation building in Bern, Switz. Feb. 15 and held it by force of arms until Feb. 16 when they surrendered to Swiss police. 3 of the original group of 6, who vowed to hold the legation until imprisoned resistance leaders in Rumania were released, gave up when threatened with tank fire. 3 escaped but one was later arrested. The legation chauffeur was killed when the building was seized. [See Vol. XIV, p. 403A3] . . . **French** Socialist Christian Pineau, 50, 3d candidate for Premier since fall of the Mendès-France Govt., urged Feb. 15 ratification of the Paris agreements on Germany. Pineau became Premier-designate after MRP member Pierre Pflimlin, 48, failed Feb. 11-14 to form a Cabinet. Ex-Premier Antoine Pinay gave up Feb. 10 in his efforts to form a Cabinet because he lacked MRP support. [See p. 46A3] . . . **Japan's** insistence on New York as the site for preliminary talks on ending the state of war between the USSR & Japan was accepted by the USSR Feb. 16. [See p. 38C2] . . . **Korea**-based USAF Sabrejets whose pilots reported they were attacked by Red MIG-15s over the Yellow Sea west of Korea downed 2 of the Red planes & routed 6 others Feb. 5. [Vol. XIV, p. 383D1]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1955 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

THE PRESIDENT

Lincoln Day Message

Pres Eisenhower, marking Abraham Lincoln's 146th birthday, issued Feb. 12 a message saying that "the greatness of the Republican Party is, & will be, measured by the intensity of its devotion to the faith of Lincoln"—essentially a "faith in the individual." The message was released at Thomasville, Ga., where the President had gone Feb. 10 for a week-end of quail hunting at the farm of Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey. Mr. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Feb. 13. [See p. 28D2]

Legislative Action

The President Feb. 15 signed a bill (HR587) continuing GI educational benefits for persons in the armed services on Jan. 31. [See p. 44C3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 10 for $913,508,767 in supplemental appropriations for the rest of the fiscal year ending June 30. He said no increase in total expenditures or budgetary estimates for fiscal 1955 was involved since the money already was in the budget or would come from reserve funds. Among his requests: $395,720,000 for the Veterans Admin., largely to meet increases voted by Congress in veterans compensation, pensions & other allowances; $306½ million to the Health-Edctn.-Welfare Dept. for public assistance grants to states; $100 million for highways; $60 million for Maritime Comm. subsidies; $10 million for Small Business Admin. lending; $8 million for foreign technical assistance (Congress had authorized $17,958,000 in 1954 but had appropriated only $9,957,621 for the calendar year ended Dec. 31).

Personnel

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 11 nominated Fed. Maritime Bd. Chrmn. Louis S. Rothschild to be Commerce Undersecy. for Transportation [see Vol. XIV, p. 410B-C2; XIII, 224G1]. Other Presidential appointments:

Feb. 11. Thos. Coggeshall (R.) of Green Farms, Conn. to Renegotiation Board. . . . Saml. Bober (D.) of Newell, S.D. to Fed. Farm Credit Board (for term expiring Nov. 30, 1955). . . . Laird Bell (D.), chrmn. of the U. of Chicago board of trustees, to succeed U. of Minnesota Pres. Jas. L. Morrill as member of U.S. Advisory Comm. on Educational Exchange with Forgn. Nations (term to Jan. 27, 1957). Reappointed to the commission (3-yr. terms): Arthur H. Dean (D.), Duke U. pres.; Anna L. Rose Hawkes (R.), dean of students at Mills College, Oakland, Calif. Rufus H. Fitzgerald, U. of Pittsburgh chancellor, was designated as commission chairman. . . . **Feb. 12.** Geo. E. C. Hayes, 60, Washn. attorney, as $11,000-a-yr. member of Dist. of Columbia Pubic Utilities Comm. (first Negro on the body). . . . **Feb. 15.** South Dakota Supreme Court Judge Boyd Leedom, 49, to succeed Albert C. Beeson as an NLRB member. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 439B1, D1, 372D2] . . . Rear Adm. Jas. S. Russell as chief of Navy Bureau of Aeronautics (4-yr. term). . . . Maj. Gen. Laurin Lyman Williams as Army controller with temporary lieutenant general's rank.

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H-BOMB

'Fall-Out' Area: 7,000 Sq. Mi.

The Atomic Energy Comm. reported Feb. 15 that 'fall-out' from the Mar. 1954 hydrogen bomb blast at Bikini spread radioactive contamination deadly enough to threaten all unprotected human life in an area covering 7,000 sq. miles*—nearly as large as the state of New Jersey.

It "contaminated a cigar-shaped area extending approximately 220 statute miles downwind [from the burst] & varying in width up to 40 miles," the AEC said. "In addition, there was a contaminated area upwind & crosswind extending possibly 20 miles." [See Vol. XIV, p. 119A1]

Shelter Reduces Danger

But the commission said "simple precautionary measures"—such as taking shelter & using "simple decontamination measures"—can greatly reduce the hazard to life in an area of heavy fall-out. Shelter also could reduce greatly "the hazard from both burn & blast effects in the outer affected area," the report said. However, "the shelter afforded by ordinary city buildings would not suffice within the central area surrounding the point of burst."

In regard to radiation danger, the report said: The exposure rate indoors on the first floor of an ordinary frame house would be only about ½ the out-doors level. "Even greater protection would be afforded by a brick or stone house." An average basement "would reduce the radiation level to about 1/10" of out-doors. "Shelter in an old-fashioned cyclone cellar" with a 3-ft. earth cover would cut radiation to the "completely safe" level of 1/5,000 of out-doors.

Test, Heredity Danger Minimized

The report asserted that "only relatively small nuclear test explosions are conducted at the Nevada test site." The "highest actual dose of radiation at an off-site community" resulting from Nevada tests was estimated "to be less than ⅓ of the greatest amount . . . which atomic energy workers are permitted to receive each year under . . . conservative [AEC] safety standards."

As for endangering human heredity (the fear that exposed parents would produce human "monsters"), the report said: "The small amount of additional exposure to the [U.S.] general population . . . from our nuclear weapons-testing program will not seriously affect the genetic constitution of human beings." "All nuclear detonations to date"—U.S., Russian & British†—have exposed U.S. residents to "only about 1/100 of the average radiation . . . inevitably received from natural causes by a person during his or her reproductive life time"—"about the same as the exposure received from one chest X-ray."

The report said nuclear tests must continue despite "a certain element of risk." This risk "must be balanced" against benefits "to the security of the nation & of the free world." The AEC noted that without H-bomb tests, "we would have been in ignorance of the extent of the fall-out and therefore . . . much more vulnerable."

Eisenhower Approved Report

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Feb. 16 that Pres. Eisenhower approved issuing the report on H-bomb radiation effects to emphasize 3 things: the need for world peace & disarmament, importance of his world "atoms for peace" plan and to inform the American people that if they organized through Civil Defense for "adequate protection they could safeguard themselves & their families." [See p. 43A1]

Civil Defense Test Planned

Fed. Civilian Defense Admin. hq. in Battle Creek, Mich. announced Feb. 16 that a test involving simulated H-bomb attacks on 50 U.S. cities would be carried out June 15-16. Val Peterson, FCDA Director, said the exercise should stress plans for evacuation of cities because "if you don't evacuate an area of complete blast, you're dead." [Vol. XIV, p. 315G2]

Wilson Claims Atomic Lead

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Feb. 15 disputed the claim by Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov that the USSR had established a balance of atomic power with the U. S. & taken the lead in hydrogen weapons [see p. 41D3]. Wilson told a news conference: the U.S. was "ahead" of the Russians in atomic weapons and they knew it. [See p. 43D1]

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CONGRESS

House Votes Pay Raise

A bill (HR3828) raising salaries of members of Congress & of the federal judiciary was passed by 283-118 House vote and sent to the Senate Feb. 16. The vote: 166 D. & 117 R. vs. 59 D. & 59 R. The measure provided for these annual raises:

	Present	Proposed
House & Senate members*	$15,000	$25,000
Vice Pres. & House Speaker†	40,000	45,000
Chief Justice	25,500	35,500
Assoc. Supreme Ct. Justices	25,000	35,000
Appeals court judges	17,500	25,000
Dist. court judges	15,000	22,500

Including taxable expenses allowances (no accounting necessary) of: *$2,500; †$10,000.

The embarrassment of voting themselves raises was acknowledged by many Representatives during debate on the bill. Rep. George S. Long (D., La.) charged that the measure's opponents were "cowards"—"afraid to tell the truth" about how much they

*Dr. Ralph E. Lapp estimated in "The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" Feb. 10 that a super H-bomb would contaminate 10,000 sq. mi. †57 nuclear tests had been announced (48 U.S., 6 Russian, 3 British). [See Vol. XIV, p. 355F2]

needed the raises. An effort by Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R., N.D.) to cut the Congressional raise from $10,000 to $5,000 was rejected by a 176-63 vote. [See p. 44F3]

Other Legislative News

The Eisenhower Admin.'s reciprocal trade bill (HR1) was approved by a 20-5 House Ways & Means Com. vote Feb. 10 (14 D. & one R. vs. 4 R. & one D.). It would extend the reciprocal trade law for 3 years and increase the President's tariff-cutting powers. On the committee's request, the House Rules Com. agreed Feb. 15 to send the bill to the floor under a "closed rule"—which would bar floor amendments not approved previously by the Ways & Means Com. Ways & Means Com. Chrmn. Jere Cooper (D., Tenn.) revealed Feb. 9 that Pres. Eisenhower had instructed Clarence B. Randall, the Presidential foreign economic adviser, not to accept the committee's invitation to appear for questioning. [See p. 28G2]

The House Interior Com. Feb. 16 voted 19-6 approval of a bill (HR2535) granting statehood to Alaska & Hawaii. In an effort to avert a veto by Pres. Eisenhower, who opposed statehood for Alaska, the committee included an amendment proposed by Alaskan delegate E. L. Bartlett (D.). This would permit the President to set aside 40% of northwestern Alaska as a defense zone where the Fed. Govt. would have exclusive jurisdiction. Defense Secy. Wilson told the committee in a letter Feb. 15 that he believed it "in the interest of the national security" to keep Alaska as "a federal territory for the present." Rep. John R. Pillion (R., N.Y.) warned the committee Feb. 14 that making Hawaii a state would be the same as inviting "2 Soviet agents" to take Senate seats. [See p. 29F1]

Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby told the Senate Labor & Education Com. Feb. 16 that: (a) Pres. Eisenhower's school construction program (S968) "encourages local & state initiative & immediate action to speed school construction because the aid it offers is contingent upon first seeking financing through the usual channels" whereas (b) Democratic-sponsored legislation (S5) to provide direct aid would hold up construction while local authorities wait for "a possible federal grant." She said the Admin. plan would help build 200,000 classrooms. [See p. 43F2]

POLITICS

GOP Splits over Eisenhower

"Old Guard" Republicans met in Chicago on Lincoln's birthday Feb. 12 for a day-long "seminar" largely devoted to attacks on Pres. Eisenhower & his Admin. A predominantly female audience of nearly 2,000 persons from some 30 states also cheered the Bricker Amend. and attacks on the UN & the Admin.'s reciprocal trade program. Meanwhile a movement to "draft" Mr. Eisenhower for a 2d term was launched at a Lincoln Day dinner of the Natl. Republican Club in New York Feb. 12.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged at the Chicago seminar that Pres. Eisenhower "ordered [Nationalist] China to retreat" and left Natl. troops on Formosa to "wither on the vine." He said "the decision to defend Formosa was coupled with a decision to persuade the Republic of China to abandon their positions near the China coast." He accused the President of following the "Truman-Acheson" policy of "containment" despite contrary campaign promises. He demanded action to free 676 uniformed Americans in Red Chinese jails. [See Vol. XIV, p. 433G2]

Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R., Utah) hinted at the Chicago meeting that rightwing Republicans should form a 3d party and "get somebody on a ticket who will run on the kind of platform we believe in." He said he felt "the leadership in Washington is not loyal to the Republican Party." He charged that the U.S. had "gone further to the left in the last 2-yr. period [under the Eisenhower Admin.] than in any other 2-yr. period." [See Vol. XIV, pp. 401E1, 376E2]

Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) told the Chicago audience that "many high officials in Washington are commited to recognizing Red China." "If we must take Red China into the UN, just give them our place there," he said. [See Vol. XIV, p. 100G1]

Brig. Gen. William Hale Wilbur, who organized the Chicago seminar (composed of several isolationist groups & sponsored by the Com. of 1,000 Republicans), charged that "American foreign policy is no longer American" but supported British & French "imperialism." He said GOP control was held by "a small group of . . . questionable Republicanism."

Pro-Eisenhower Senators Reply

Gov. Lee's attack on the President was denounced Feb. 14 by both of Utah's Republican Senators. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins "most heartily" disagreed with Lee's "implied threat" to form "a 3d party because he cannot have his way in the Republican Party." Sen. Wallace F. Bennett said he assumed Lee had become "an active candidate for the Presidency in 1956" and was seeking either the nomination of a "far right" Republican Party or of a 3d party. Lee denied seeking a Presidential nomination and said he "wouldn't accept if it were offered."

McCarthy Group Disbands

Dissolution of the pro-McCarthy Com. of 10 Million Americans was announced in New York Feb. 10 by Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, its chairman. It had been formed to get 10 million signatures on petitions opposing Senate censure of McCarthy. Committee spokesmen claimed that the goal had been reached although the signatures never were fully counted. [See Vol. XIV, p. 408F2]

Negroes Ousted at Dinner

150 white Republicans led by Florida state committeeman Wesley E. Garrison walked out of a Lincoln Day dinner at Hotel Urmey in Miami Feb. 12 in protest when hotel owner Edward N. Claughton ordered 24 Negroes to leave. Claughton, declaring that "I'm a Republican myself," charged Feb. 14 that it was "a planned deal by politicians to exploit the colored people." He said he had to enforce an ordinance against unsegregated gatherings. Claughton & GOP officials disagreed as to whether he had been told Negroes would come.

Miami Mayor Abe Aronovitz called Claughton's action "disgraceful" Feb. 14 and "apologized" to the nation. Rep. Cecil N. Harden (R., Ind.), who addressed 300 remaining Republicans after the walkout, said she had been "told by the Natl. Com. to . . . address a Lincoln Day dinner and as long as any of the guests are in the room I will speak to them."

GOP Picks San Francisco

The Republican Natl. Site Subcom. Feb. 16 chose San Francisco's Cow Palace for the 1956 GOP Natl. Convention and decided to open it Aug. 20. This would be the latest opening date in GOP history and the first time since 1888 that the Republicans met after the Democrats.

The Democratic Natl. Com. announced Feb. 14 that its 1956 national convention would open in Chicago's Intl. Amphitheatre July 23. But Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler said the date would be moved back to Aug. 13 if 4 states changed election laws to permit later certification of candidates. (Massachusetts required certification on the 14th Tuesday before election; South Dakota required certification 85 days in advance; Connecticut's deadline was Aug. 15, and Ohio required certification 75 days in advance. Legislators in all 4 states were reported to have agreed to shorten the certification period.)

The 4 TV networks complained to the Republicans that their choice of San Francisco, after the Democrats had picked Chicago, would add $225,000 to each net's expenses for televising the conventions and strain available facilities. [See p. 46C-D2]

Dewey Testifies Re Hanley

Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Dewey admitted in N.Y. Supreme Court Feb. 15 that ex-Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R., N.Y.) never actually threatened to make public the sensational "Hanley letter" unless he got the GOP Senatorial nomination in 1950. Dewey indicated, however, that Macy's refusal to return or destroy the letter was "an implication" of a threat.

Dewey testified in Macy's $250,000 libel suit against the N.Y. World-Telegram Corp. Macy's suit charged that the newspaper falsely reported such a threat Oct. 18, 1950. The newspaper said its story was true.

The letter, written by ex-Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley to Macy, said Hanley had agreed to withdraw in favor of Dewey as Republican gubernatorial candidate in 1950 and to run for Senator instead on a promise that his debts would be paid and he would get a state job if he lost.

Dewey called the letter so "grossly inaccurate" as to be "phony." He

said Hanley withdrew voluntarily. Hanley's deposition, read Feb. 15, said "in some respects the letter is not factual" but was written to convince Macy that "the course we were taking was right." [See Vol. XIV, p. 125M]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Labor. The AFL Exec. Council in Miami Beach Feb. 10 unanimously approved the AFL-CIO merger agreement. Dave Beck, whose AFL Teamsters Bro'hood had rejected the AFL-CIO "no-raiding" pact, joined in indorsing the merger. [See p. 45E1, C3] . . . The national convention of the CIO Transport Workers Union, meeting in New York Feb. 16, rejected the AFL-CIO merger agreement after TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill charged CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther with "selling out." Reuther said the CIO's full negotiating committee had accepted "a sound, honorable & principled basis for labor unity." . . . Gangsters Anthony Carfano (alias "Little Augie" Pisano), 56, & George Scalise, 61, were indicted in New York Feb. 15 along with Sol Cilento, 63, suspended secy.-treasurer of the AFL Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers, on charges of splitting at least $299,000 in 2 years in a union welfare-fund kick-back racket. The kick-back allegedly came from Louis P. Saperstein, Newark, N.J. insurance agent currently under 5-yr. contempt sentence for refusing to tell about the racket. Scalise failed to appear for arraignment, and an alarm went out for his arrest. Carfano & Cilento were freed on $10,000 bail. [See p. 36G2]

Communism.. Claude M. Lightfoot, Illinois Communist Party exec. secy., was given a 5-yr. jail term & fined $5,000 by Fed. Dist. Judge Philip L. Sullivan in Chicago Feb. 15 for being a CP member with knowledge that the CP advocated forcible overthrow of the Govt. [See p. 29C3] . . . Louis Weinstock, 51, 2d-string CP leader, was convicted in Washington Feb. 2 of having lied in an affidavit to the Subversive Activities Control Board in which he said there had been no "United May Day Com." since 1948. He was acquitted on a 2d count Feb. 3. Fed. Dist. Judge Henry A. Schweinhout Feb. 3 sentenced him to a 1-3-yr. jail term to run concurrently with a 3-yr. term he received in New York in Feb. 1953. [See p. 13C3] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals, by a 2-1 ruling in New York Jan. 27, reversed the contempt conviction of William L. Patterson, exec. secy. of the Civil Rights Congress who had failed to produce CRC records for a federal grand jury. Patterson was released from jail Jan. 27—after serving 68 days of a 90-day sentence (Fed. Dist. Judge Edward Weinfeld had held him in contempt & sentenced him Nov. 19, 1954; Patterson also had served a 90-day contempt sentence July-Sept. 1954 after conviction in June for failing to produce CRC records for the Internal Revenue Bureau). [See Vol. XII, p. 97A] . . . Pfc. Marvin Sanford Belsky, a drafted N.Y. physician, was given an Army discharge "under honorable conditions" at Murphy Gen. Hospital in Waltham, Mass. Feb. 4 despite demands by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) that Belky be dishonorably dismissed. Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens had told McCarthy in a Jan. 22 letter that Belsky's duty record was "excellent" and "urgently" requested McCarthy to supply any evidence to warrant court-martial or dishonorable discharge. [See p. 22E1] . . . McCarthy charged in Milwaukee Feb. 5 that a Democratic Senator whom he refused to name had accepted $300 from a West Coast CP official and that an uncashed check from the Communist to the Senator was in the files of the Senate Investigations Subcom. McCarthy said Charles Tracy had been dismissed as a subcommittee investigator for getting the information. Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), subcommittee chairman, said Feb. 7 that he had examined the files and had found neither the check nor any "reference to it." [See p. 36C2]

LABOR STATISTICS

Labor Force Data	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954
Total (incl. armed forces)*	66,700,000	66,811,000
Civilian labor force*	63,497,000	63,526,000
Employed*	60,150,000	60,688,000
In non-farm industries*	54,853,000	55,363,000
In non-farm establishments†	47,802,000	49,476,000
Manufacturing†	15,932,000	16,095,000
Govt.†	6,839,000	7,129,000
Unemployed*	3,347,000	2,838,000
Jobless 15 weeks or longer*	874,000	707,000
Not in labor force*	50,156,000	49,952,000
Manufacturing Data†	**Jan. '55**	**Dec. '54**	**Jan. '54**
Avg. weekly pay	$73.97	$74.30	$70.92
Avg. weekly hours	40.2	40.6	39.4
Avg. hourly pay	$1.84	$1.83	$1.80

* Census Bureau † Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

British House of Commons voted 245-214 Feb. 10 against a Laborite motion that the death penalty be suspended for a 5-yr. trial period. A White Paper Jan. 31 disclosed a Govt. plan to allot £80 million ($224 million) for welfare & development projects in British colonies during the next 5 years [see Vol. XII, p. 218M]. The British Army's adoption of a new 9-mm. Sterling submachine gun to supplement the Belgian FN .30-cal. rifle was disclosed Feb. 15. The new gun weighed 6 lb., fired 575 rpm. with accuracy to 200 yards [see Vol. XIV, p. 19E2]. Police detectives in London seized Feb. 8 all copies of an unpublished book, *The London Cage,* by Col. Alexander Scotland (ret.), said to give away secret methods for psychological questioning of prisoners without torture used on German PWs in London during World War II.

West German officials were asked by Mayor Otto Suhr of West Berlin, who ended a visit to Bonn Feb. 11, to let 3%-4% of all West German business pass through West Berlin to help combat unemployment there (estimated at 185,000). The U.S. was said to support Suhr's request [see p. 12F2]. The West German Govt. was reported Feb. 11 to have proposed that part of 1½ billion marks earmarked for restitution of Jewish claims be used to repay Germans forced to return Jewish property. [See Vol. XIV, p. 95B3]

Indian Congress Party was returned to power in Tranvancore-Cochin state Feb. 14 following the fall of the Socialist State Govt. Panampally Govinda Menon was named state premier [see Vol. XIV, p. 234F3]. 16.6% of the 360 million population of India was found literate in the 1951 census, it was disclosed Feb. 7. A foreign aid review for 1951-54 disclosed Jan. 26: the U.S. donated $171 million to India for equipment, $18 million in technical help; Canada gave $41,900,000; Australia $15,267,000 in wheat & equipment; New Zealand gave aid totaling $2,800,000, Norway $1,407,000, the Ford Foundation $5 million for health & welfare plans. [See p. 12G2]

Pakistan Gov. General Ghulam Mohammed's dissolution of the Natl. Assembly Oct. 24, 1954 was ruled illegal by the Sind Provincial Chief Court Feb. 9. It ordered that Tamizuddin Khan be restored as Assembly president and found that Prime Min. Mohammed Ali's appointments of non-members of Parliament to the Cabt. were invalid. The Govt. appealed the decision to the Pakistani High Court. [See Vol. XIV, p. 358D3]

Italy's first subway, the 7-mi.-long Rome Metropolitana (estimated cost: $40 million), was opened Feb. 9. The U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. announced Feb. 11 allocation of $53 million to bolster Italy's economy. Of this sum, $15,250,000 in mutual security funds was to be used for public works in southern Italy. (The FOA revealed Jan. 6 that $5.5 billion in U.S. aid had been given Italy the past 11 years through UNRRA, the European Recovery Program & Mutual Security program.) [See p. 12G2]

Russian imports totaled $680 million, exports $520 million during Jan.-June 1954 as against imports of $450 million, exports of $440 million in the same period of 1953, the UN Bulletin of Statistics reported Feb. 9 [see Vol. XIV, p. 370C1]. Georgian SSR Cabt. shakeup disclosed Jan. 23 by the Communist Party newspaper *Dawn of the East*: Justice Min. Georgi Vassili Kishvardovich Mamaladze was replaced by Mikhail Karamonovich Limidze; Commerce Min. Josif Dimitrovich Kotchlamazishivili was replaced by Chalva Ilyitch Sabanadze. Heads of the Georgian state-owned bread & grocery chains—L. I. Zhordaniya & A. L. Lalakhivili—were dismissed by Central Com. decree Jan. 20 (revealed Jan. 26) for failure to check speculative buying [see p. 50E1; Vol. XIV, 106F1]. The Moscow Art Theatre was sharply criticized for the first time in 20 years Feb. 1 in *Komsomol Pravda* for its production of a new play. Actress Alla Konstantinova Tarasova, a favorite of Stalin's, drew criticism. [See Vol. XIV, p. 278F1]

Spanish Econ. Corp. Com. Director Antonio Jiminez Arnau told the Amer. Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona Feb. 12 that inadequate U.S. aid might jeopardize Spanish-U.S. relations. Newspapers reported Jan. 7 that 250,000 U.S. food packages had been distributed to needy families as part of the $170 million in economic aid & surplus farm commodities granted by the U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. The Agri. Ministry disclosed Feb. 2 U.S.-aided plans for irrigation of 1,250,000 acres of arid land. [See p. 12G2; Vol. XIV, 107B2] . . . **Syrian** Premier Sabri el-Assali formed a new Cabinet Feb. 13 following the fall Feb. 2 of Faris el-Khouri's Govt. after Nationalists withdrew from his coalition. El-Assali was also named Interior Min. Other members: *Vice-Prem., Forgn. Min. & Defense Min.*—Khalid el-Azm; *Public Works*—Abdul Baqi Nizam ed-Din; *Education*—Raif el-Mulki; *Economy*—Fakhr Khayyali; *Finance*—Leon Zamaria; *Agri.*—Hamed el-Khoudja; *Justice*—Maamoun el-Kuzbari; *State & Health*—Waheeb Ghanem. [See Vol. XIV, p. 375D2] . . . **Yugoslavia's** gradual abandonment of a farm collectivization policy based on the Soviet system in favor of Western-style cooperatives was revealed Feb. 6 by Croat leader Vladimir Bakaric [see Vol. XIV, p. 106E2]. The U.S., Britain & France agreed Feb. 7 to supply $89 million in economic aid to Yugoslavia (U.S. $80 million, Britain $5,600,000, France $3,700,000) [see p. 12G2]. New restrictions requiring advance notice on foreign military aides' traveling in Yugoslavia were issued Jan. 24. [See p. 2A3]

LATIN AMERICA

Panamanian ex-Pres. José Ramón Guizado was indicted Feb. 16 by the Natl. Assembly as an instigator & accessory in the murder of his predecessor, José Antonio Remon. Guizado had been held incommunicado since Jan. 16. [See p. 23C1] . . . **British Guiana** People's Progressive Party leaders demoted Cheddi & Janet Jagen Feb. 13 to senior vice-chrmn. & treasurer, respectively, after they lost a party confidence vote. Forbes Burnham, an anti-Communist, replaced Jagan as party leader. [See p. 23E3] . . . **Costa Rican** Govt. troops won control Feb. 5 of Los Chiles, a jungle village on the Nicaraguan border captured by a small rebel force Feb. 4. An Org. of Amer. States investigation Feb. 6 uncovered evidence that some of the rebel attackers had slipped back to Costa Rica after being interned in Nicaragua. (Costa Rican opposition leaders Mario Echandi & Gillermo Jiminez were indicted on charges of treason Feb. 3.) [See p. 38A3]

Argentina Feb. 10 ousted 101 Roman Catholic priests who had been teaching in high schools. 91 students imprisoned since 1953 for taking part in university strikes were released Feb. 3 & no charges made against them [see Vol. XIV, pp. 419F2, 366F2]. 3-yr. trade pacts signed Feb. 7 provided for exchange of $120 million worth of wool, grain & farm products with Finland for newsprint, cellulose & manufactured goods [see p. 14B2]. Gov. Salvador Anania of Eva Perón Province was shot Feb. 1 by ex-Public Works Min. Justo Tierno, allegedly for political reasons. . . . **Brazilian** Justice Min. Miguel Seabra resigned Feb. 8 because of Pres. João Café Filho's demand for "national unity" in forthcoming elections. [See p. 38G2] . . . **Sir Edward Beetham,** 50, Windward Is. Gov., was named Gov. & Cmndr.-in-Chief of Trinidad & Tobago Feb. 10 to succeed retiring Sir Hubert Rance. [See p. 14F2]

BUSINESS

Mergers. The Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. charged Jan. 23 that the U.S. was "in the grip of [its] 3d great merger movement." It said quick action was needed to avoid "a 3d debacle." It urged investigation of a growing concentration of economic power, beginning with a probe of the power industry, and attacked the Dixon-Yates contract as "dramatic manifestation" of the monopoly tendency. Chrmn. Wm. Langer (R., N.D.) and Sens. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) & Harley M. Kilgore (D., W.Va.) signed the report. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) was writing a minority report rejecting the majority's views. [See Vol. XIV, p. 340F1, G2-G3] . . . The Justice Dept. filed an anti-trust suit against Schenley Industries, Inc. in Fed. Dist. Court in Wilmington, Del. Feb. 14 to prevent a merger with Park & Tilford Distillers Corp. The Govt. charged that Schenley had bought P&T stock illegally. . . . The Chase Natl. Bank & the Bank of the Manhattan Co. will merge to form "The Chase Manhattan Bank," directors of the 2 firms revealed Jan. 13. The decision was subject to approval by stockholders, the Fed. Reserve Board & state officials. . . . Capitol Records, Inc.'s 3 controlling stockholders contracted to sell their interest to Electrical & Musical Industries, Ltd. of Britain, it was announced Jan. 12. The majority stockholders: Glenn E. Wallichs (pres.), singer-song writer Johnny Mercer & the estate of Geo. (Buddy) de Sylva. . . . Kaiser Steel Corp. Jan. 31 bought the Union Steel Co., a Los Angeles steel fabrication & erection concern. . . . The Studebaker-Packard Corp. Jan. 27 announced purchase of the Aerophysics Dvpt. Corp. of Los Angeles, a research-&-development firm working on supersonic aerodynamics, rockets, jets, & guided missiles.

Prices. The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled Feb. 11 that the state's 1937 "fair trade" law was in violation of the state constitution (but did not violate the federal constitution). The law provided that a manufacturer, by agreement with one retailer, could bind all retailers to a specific price. [See p. 47B2] . . . FTC Chrmn. Edward F. Howrey told the American Management Assn. in New York Feb. 7 that his agency would be "more flexible" in enforcing the Robinson-Patman Act's prohibition on price discrimination. The FTC Jan. 17 dismissed its 12-yr.-old price-discrimination case against the Automatic Canteen Co. of America. [See Vol. XIII, p. 189L] . . . Brazil's Treasury delegation in New York announced Feb. 6 that the Brazilian Govt. was raising the bonus to coffee exporters from the previous 13.14 cruzeiros (for each $1 U.S. earned in coffee exports) to 18.70 cruzeiros to allow a cut in Brazilian coffee prices. Colombian coffee prices, normally 3¢-4¢ a lb. above Brazilian prices, had dropped below Brazilian prices the preceding week. N.Y. roasters & retailers announced 4¢-8¢ a lb. price cuts Feb. 6-7; retail prices dropped to as low as 79¢, and Brazilian green coffee was offered for as low as 55½¢ f.o.b. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 431F1, 342A1]

Airlines. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 7 authorized both Northwest Airlines and Pan American World Airways to fly, for 3 more years, the routes from Seattle & Portland to Honolulu which they had flown competitively for 6 years. He admitted at his press conference Feb. 9 that he had "made an error" Feb. 1 when, on the basis of a briefing by an unnamed aide, he gave the route to Pan-Am alone. The Feb. 1 decision reversed a recommendation of the CAB, which had voted unanimously to give the route to Northwest alone for 5 years because Northwest planned to operate without Govt. subsidies and at the domestic airmail rate (recently 45¢ a ton-mile). Pan-Am, having no domestic routes, received the foreign airmail rate (recently $2 a ton-mile). Minnesota, Washington, Montana & Oregon Congress members protested the Feb. 1 decision as giving a monopoly to Pan-Am, which already was the sole operator of the Los Angeles-San Francisco-to-Honolulu routes. The President then consulted Actg. CAB Chrmn. Chan Gurney and reversed his decision Feb. 7 on learning that both lines expected to operate without subsidy within 2 years as military mail was shifted from Govt. to commercial planes. [See Vol. XIV, p. 388E3]

CAB examiner William F. Cusick recommended Feb. 14 the revocation of all operating licenses of North American Airlines, Inc. on grounds it was an illegal combine of 4 non-scheduled lines—20th Century, Trans-Natl., Trans American and Hemisphere Air Transport—which joined to give regular scheduled service. . . . American Airlines, seeking authority for a non-stop N.Y.-Mexico City route, charged in a brief filed with the CAB Feb. 6 that Eastern Air Lines' Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker had made a secret deal with Angel Martin Perez, former head of Mexican civil aviation, in an effort to "insure monopoly routes for Eastern & the Mexican carrier." Rickenbacker denied the charge. [See Vol. XIV, p. 177B1] . . . The *Wall St. Journal* reported Jan. 17 that U.S. domestic air passenger traffic (17.7 billion passenger miles) exceeded rail coach traffic (17.6 billion passenger miles) for the first time in 1954. Buses accounted for 18 billion passenger miles. [See Vol. XIV, p. 14G3]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common share profits)

American Can Co. *1954—$30,446,708, $2.53; 1953—$30,778,414, $2.56. . . . **Arkansas Pwr. & Light** *1954—$8,507,485; 1953—$6,293,598. . . . **Armco Steel Corp.** *1954—$40,948,000, $7.83; 1953—$33,902,462, $6.50. . . . **Associates Investment Co.** 1954—$15,697,790, $4.85; 1953—$13,504,062, $4.19. . . . **Atlantic Refining Co.** *1954—$41,351,000, $4.47 (incl. $4,589,000 from sale of Eastern Hemisphere subsidiaries); 1953—$49,755,000, $5.41 (incl. $3,268,000 from sale of investment). . . . **Baltimore & Ohio R. R.** *1954—$14,528,789; 1953—$28,032,933. . . . **Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania** 1954—$28,895,752; 1953—$28,664,007. . . . **Boston Edison Co.** 1954—$8,459,544, $3.12; 1953—$8,024,448, $2.96.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. 1954—$25,129,239, $5.83; 1953—$20,254,514, $4.66. . . . **Central Illinois Public Svc. Co.** *1954—$7,378,733, $1.92; 1953—$5,860,840, $1.44. . . . **Chrysler Corp.** 1954—$18,516,770, $2.13 (incl. net earnings of wholly-owned forgn. subsidiaries); 1953—$74,788,617, $8.59 (incl. dividends of wholly-owned forgn. subsidiaries). . . . **Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.** 1954—$9,321,149, $10.73; 1953—$11,049,601, $12.76. . . . **Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.** *1954—$5,297,606; 1953—$5,354,881. . . . **Coca-Cola Intl. Corp.** 1954—$5,842,712, $37.16; 1953—$5,955,264, $36.97. . . . **Consolidated Gas of Baltimore** *1954—$12,141,000, $1.95; 1953—$10,142,000, $1.74. . . . **Container Corp. of America** *1954—$13,604,232, $5.31; 1953—$10,127,948, $3.94. . . . **Continental Baking Co.** *1954 (yr. to Dec. 25)—$5,703,989, $4.00; 1953—$5,654,438, $3.96. . . . **Continental Can Co.** *1954—$20,736,899, $5.52; 1953—$15,680,953, $4.29.

Dallas Pwr. & Light Co. 1954—$6,219,276; 1953—$4,988,530. . . . **Duquesne Light Co.** 1954—$15,880,695, $2.26; 1953—$15,309,554, $2.22. . . . **Electric Bond & Share Co.** 1954—$6,764,974, $1.29; 1953—$7,264,211, $1.38. . . . **Ely & Walker Dry Goods** 1954 (yr. Nov. 30)—$7,655,101, $5.58 (incl. $4,142,834, $3.10 a share, profit from sale of 170,131 shares of Pacific Mills stock); 1953—$3,204,637, $2.26. . . . **Flintkote Co.** *1954—$5,095,787, $3.72; 1953—$5,032,116, $3.73. . . . **Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.** $1954—$11,214,853, $5.61; 1953—$7,129,341, $3.56. . . . **Intl. Business Machines** 1954—$46,536,625, $11.35; 1953—$34,119,210, $8.32. . . . **Intl. Cellucotton Products** *1954—$7,405,000, $3.09; 1953—$6,855,641, $2.87. . . . **Intl. Shoe Co.** 1954 (yr. Nov. 30)—$10,203,110, $3.01; 1953—$9,930,720, $2.93. . . . **Johns-Manville Corp.** 1954—$16,655,658, $5.24; 1953—$19,661,412, $6.20. . . . **Johnson & Johnson** *1954—$9,461,307, $4.45; 1953—$8,907,895, $4.19.

Koppers Co. 1954—$6,125,329, $2.77; 1953—$9,025,981, $4.51. . . . **S. H. Kress & Co.** 1954—$8,346,217, $3.51; 1953—$9,026,294, $3.84. . . . **Kroger Co.** 1955 (53 weeks Jan. 1)—$14,912,912, $4.04; 1953 (52 weeks Dec. 26)—$12,528,664, $3.40. . . . **Libby-Owens-Ford Glass** *1954—$24,046,943, $4.64; 1953—$23,822,207, $4.60. . . . **Lion Oil Co.** *1954—$11,071,426, $3.58; 1953—$10,688,260, $3.46. . . . **Louisville Gas & Elec.** 1954—$6,105,263, $3.35; 1953—$5,995,666, $3.28. . . . **Marquette Cement Mfg.** 1954—$5,121,049, $5.19; 1953—$3,831,917, $4.28. . . . **Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Ltd.** 1954 (yr. Oct. 31)—$7,194,814, $.76 (incl. operating accounts of Ferguson companies & U. K. subsidiaries); 1953—$7,365,521, $.96 (Massey-Harris North American operations only). . . . **McGraw Elec. Co.** *1954—$9,417,000, $9.18; 1953—$6,987,000, $6.90. . . . **Mead Corp.** *1954—$5,812,000, $4.62; 1953—$5,424,488, $4.41. . . . **Michigan Bell Telephone** *1954—$23,154,463; 1953—$21,578,159. . . . **Middle South Utilities** *1954—$16,193,738, $2.13; 1953—$14,682,523, $2.06. . . . **Minnesota & Ontario Paper** *1954—$6 million, $4.66; 1953—$5,687,000, $4.42.

Natl. Fuel Gas *1954—$5,850,611, $1.40; 1953—$4,210,813, $1.11. . . . **Natl. Steel Corp.** *1954—$30,334,871, $4.12; 1953—$49,174,080, $6.68. . . . **New England Tel. & Tel.** 1954—$20,029,768, $7.84; 1953—$19,177,410, $7.50. . . . **N. J. Bell Telephone** 1954—$20,635,988; 1953—$16,564,610. . . . **N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R.** *1954—$14,460,872, $6.05; 1953—$17,866,796, $7.70. . . . **N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R.** *1954—$9,090,635; 1953—$6,060,348. . . . **N. Y. State Elec. & Gas** *1954—$9,382,952, $2.58; 1953—$9,053,537, $2.54. . . . **North'n States Pwr. (Minn.)** 1954—$17,229,948, $1.07; 1953—$16,051,466, $1.10. . . . **Ohio Oil Co.** *1954—$38,200,000, $5.82; 1953—$43,539,172, $6.63. . . . **Olin Mathieson Chemical** *1954—$35,343,000, $3.11; 1953—$31,843,000, $2.94. . . . **Owens-Illinois Glass** 1954—$21,538,965, $7.05; 1953—$16,267,386, $5.32.

Pacific Gas & Elec. *1954—$63,039,000, $2.89; 1953—$59,693,000, $3.12. . . . **Philadelphia Elec.** *1954—$30,889,079, $2.25; 1953—$29,779,238, $2.36. . . . **Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.** *1954—$8,517,681, $9.86; 1953—$12,407,875, $14.37. . . . **Plymouth Oil Co.** *1954—$6,759,061, $2.78; 1953—$8,059,078, $3.32. . . . **Potomac Elec. Pwr.** *1954—$6,438,400, $1.17; 1953—$6,304,500, $1.15. . . .

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco 1954—$44,826,793, $4.19; 1953—$34,172,044, $3.12. . . . **Rheem Mfg. Co.** *1954—$6,027,000, $3.67; 1953—$4,981,876, $3.63. . . . **Rockwell Mfg. Co.** *1954—$5,716,000, $3.04; 1953—$5,673,000, $3.01. . . . **Rohm & Hass Co.** *1954—$12,431,000, $12.52; 1953—$6,540,000, $6.47. . . . **St. Louis Southwest'n Ry.** 1954—$16,539,618; 1953—$9,216,104. . . . **San Diego Gas & Elec.** *1954—$5,162,726, $1.06; 1953—$4,627,428, $1.16. . . . **G. D. Searle & Co.** 1954—$5,836,410, $4.01; 1953—$4,135,159, $2.85. . . . **Shamrock Oil & Gas** 1954 (yr. Nov. 30)—$7,408,065, $4.93; 1953—$5,681,511, $3.83. . . . **Smith, Kline & French Laboratories** *1954—$9,381,682, $1.94; 1953—$4,913,044, $1.01. . . . **Southern Pacific Transp. System** *1954—$48,702,811, $5.38; 1953—$62,014,758, $6.85. . . . **Southwest'n Bell Telephone** 1954—$65,334,007; 1953—$55,333,306. . . . **Standard Oil (Ohio)** *1954—$18,527,000, $4.41 (after reduction of $3 million, $.75 a share, in previous years' taxes); 1953—$21,217,675, $5.08 (after reduction of $2,300,000, $.57 a share, in previous year's taxes). . . . **Stauffer Chemical Co.** *1954—$5,495,400, $2.34; 1953—$5,464,442, $2.32.

Texas Elec. Svc. Co. 1954—$10,341,053; 1953—$9,039,073. . . . **Texas Gulf Producing Co.** *1954—$5,218,800, $4.27; 1953—$4,230,659, $3.47.

* Preliminary † Preferred shares

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, vice chrmn. of American Machine & Foundry Co., announced Feb. 8 that his firm would build in the New York area the first nuclear reactor entirely owned & operated by private industry. It would be used in confidential experiments for cooperating firms. [See Vol. XIV, p. 277A-B2] . . . H. R. Searing, pres. of Consolidated Edison of N.Y., told the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. Feb. 10 that his firm planned to build with its own money ($30-$40 million) the nation's first privately-owned atomic power plant. [See p. 14C3]

The British Govt. announced Feb. 15 a 10-yr. program for development of at least 12 electric power stations run by heat generated in atomic reactors. A White Paper issued by Fuel & Power Min. Geoffrey Lloyd said: the program (subject to expansion) would cost £300 million ($840 million) and called for initial production of 1,400,000 to 2 million kw. (as against Britain's present electric power capacity of 20 million kw.); experiments conducted by the Atomic Energy Authority had proved that the gas-cooled thermal uranium reactor now could produce electric power for 0.6 pence (about 0.7¢) a kw.-hour (barely more than in new power stations fueled with coal and believed to be a lower atomic-power production cost than achieved in the U.S.); atomic stations probably would supply 25% of the expansion of power facilities required annually in Britain by 1965, all of it by 1975; the uranium reactors would yield plutonium (fuel for atomic weapons) as a byproduct. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 382C2, 114C3, 59G3]

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. sold India 10 tons of heavy water (deuterium) Feb. 12 for use in an atomic reactor to be built near Bombay. Announcement of the sale coincided with the release Feb. 12 of a report by a 5-man all-Republican subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. urging that the U.S. act promptly to help friendly nations develop atomic power for peaceful means. The subcommittee (headed by Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio), which had made a 5-wk. tour of Europe & the Far East, said the aid it recommended would strenghten good will won among non-Communist nations by Pres. Eisenhower's Dec. 1953 appeal in the UN for a world atomic energy pool. The report said the U.S., without waiting for the UN to set up a special "atoms for peace" agency, should share atomic technicians & materials with India, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Formosa, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Turkey & Spain. [See p. 18A3; Vol. XIV, 299C2]

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Secrets of growth, both normal & abnormal (cancerous), may be revealed in a yellow, vitamin-like chemical isolated from the thymus gland by Prof. Albert Szent-Gyorgi, director of the Inst. of Muscle Research in Woodshole, Mass. & Nobel Prize winner for discovery of Vitamin C, he reported at a N. Y. Academy of Sciences meeting Feb. 11. [See p. 7C; Vol. XIV, 351B1] . . . **Diamonds** of industrial quality & weighing less than a carat have been created by Gen. Electric scientists in Schenectady, N.Y., by simulating pressures & temperatures 240 mi. beneath the earth's surface, GE disclosed Feb. 16. The scientists: Drs. Anthony Nerad (project chief), Francis P. Bundy, H. Tracy Hall, Herbert M. Strong & Robert Wentdorf. . . . **Comic books** depicting crime & violence were banned from sale in Los Angeles Feb. 15 by the Board of Supervisors. Violations were made punishable by $500 fines, 6-mo. jail terms or both. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367G1] . . . **Pierre S. du Pont,** who died Apr. 5, 1954, left Christiana Securities stock now valued at $33 million to Longwood Foundation, Inc. to maintain the Longwood Gardens botanical showplace he established near Kennett Square, Pa. since 1906, his will (filed in West Chester, Pa.) disclosed Feb. 10. His estimated total estate: $55-$60 million. [See Vol. XIV, p. 115G2]

Awards: 1955 James Watt Intl. Medal (awarded every 2 yrs. by British Inst. of Mechanical Engrs.) to Igor Sikorski, 55, pioneer plane & helicopter designer, Jan. 18. . . . Research Corp's 1955 award of $2,500 to Dr. Willis E. Lamb Jr., Stanford U. atomic physicist, Jan. 18. . . . Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters' gold medal for essays & criticism to Edmund Wilson, 60, Jan. 24. . . . Screen Directors Guild of Amer. citation as best film director in 1954 to Elia Kazan for *On The Waterfront* Feb. 13. [See Vol. XIV, p. 434D3] . . . American Productions' first annual playwright's grant of $1,000 to Harry Ridgefield of Chicago for his play *Angry Apes* Feb. 8.

BEST SELLING BOOKS

(From N. Y. Herald Tribune Feb. 13; based on national sales)

Fiction: (1) Mac Hyman's "No Time for Sergeants"; (2) Hamilton Basso's "The View From Pompey's Head"; (3) Irving Stone's "Love Is Eternal"; (4) Anya Seton's "Katherine"; (5) Morton Thompson's "Not as a Stranger." **Non-Fiction:** (1) Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; (2) Grantland Rice's "The Tumult & the Shouting"; (3) Pearl Buck's "My Several Worlds"; (4) Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln"; (5) "Saturday Evening Post Treasury" ed. by Roger Butterfield. [See Vol. XIV, p. 230F3]

NEW BOOKS

American In Russia. By Harrison E. Salisbury. Account of USSR by N. Y. Times' ex-Moscow correspondent. Feb. 14. (Harper, 328 pp., $4)†

Assignment: Churchill. By Walter H. Thompson. Memoirs of Churchill's retired Scotland Yard bodyguard. Jan. 20. (Farrar, Strauss & Young, 309 pp., $3.75)†

Auntie Mame. By Patrick Dennis. Adventures of fictitious aunt addicted to madcap stunts. Jan. 21. (Vanguard, 280 pp., $3.50)*

A Crossbowman's Story of the First Exploration of the Amazon. By George Millar. 16th Century expedition through Amazonian jungles. Feb. 14. (Knopf, 354 pp., $3.95)*

The Day Lincoln Was Shot. By Jim Bishop. Recapitulation of events connected with Lincoln's assassination Apr. 14, 1865. BOMC Feb. choice. Jan. 31. (Harper, 304 pp., $3.75)†

Flying Saucer From Mars. By Cedric Allingham. Briton reports by word & photo on purported meeting with Martian pilot of flying saucer in Scotland Feb. 18, 1954. Feb. 11. (British Book Centre, 153 pp., $2.75)†

The Mouse That Roared. By Leonard Wibberley. Fantasy in which tiny European duchy declares war on U. S., sends 20 medieval archers to invade New York & capture scientist who has secret of American superweapon. Feb. 9. (Little, Brown, 279 pp., $3.50)*

Now Is The Time. By Lillian Smith. Appeal for abolition of racial color lines. Feb. 10. (Dell, 126 pp., $2)†

The Public Philosophy. By Walter Lippmann. Warning to Western democracies that Executive Branch officials must not yield to political pressures and citizens must act less selfishly in public interest. Feb. 16. (Little, Brown, 189 pp., $3.50)†

The Red Petticoat. By Bryan MacMahon. Irish short stories. Jan. 31. (Dutton, 219 pp., $3)*

The Solitary Singer: A Critical Biography of Walt Whitman. By Gay Wilson Allen. Life & work of poet. Feb. 7. (Macmillan, 616 pp., $8)†

Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer. By Leonard G. Cramp. Theories on what makes "saucers" fly. Feb. 11. (British Book Centre, 179 pp., $3)†

The Sultan and the Lady. By Eric Linklater. Native ruler & British advisor differ on how to cope with beautiful woman pro-Communist & native uprising on South Sea island. Jan. 21. (Harcourt, Brace, 256 pp., $3.50)*

The Temple Tiger and More Man-Eaters of Kumaon. By Jim Corbett. Hunting in India. Jan. 27. (Oxford, 197 pp., $3)†

Understanding the French. By Elliot Paul. Observations on people & customs of France. Feb. 11. (Random House, 186 pp., $2.75)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction

RELIGION

World Jewish population was put at 11,867,000 (½ of 1% of total world pop.) by the 56th annual *American Jewish Year Book* distributed Feb. 14 by the Amer. Jewish Com. Jewish population by countries: U. S. 5,000,000, Russia 2,000,000, Israel 1,488,470, Britain 450,000, France 300,000, Argentina 360,000, Canada 230,000, Brazil 120,000, Germany (formerly 600,000) 23,000. [See Vol. XIV, p. 387C3] . . . **4 Biblical scrolls,** the "Dead Sea Scrolls," said to be the oldest known Bible manuscripts (70 A. D.), were purchased by Israel from the Syrian Archbishop Metropolitan in Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Min. Moshe Sharett announced Feb. 13. The purchase price was believed to be $250,000. The scrolls contained: part of the book of Isaiah; commentary of the prophet Habbakuk; a book of regulations of the Essenes monastic sect; the apocryphal Book of Lemach. . . . **U. S. Supreme Court** approved Feb. 14 a ruling of the Essex Co., Mass. Probate Court that Rouben & Sylvia Goldman, a Boston Jewish couple, could not adopt twins born Sept. 30, 1951 to a Catholic mother, Pearl L. Dome. The twins, Wanda Rita & Bruce Wilford, had lived in the Goldman home since Oct. 13, 1951. Catholic families had sought to adopt them and the courts ruled that, in view of this, Mass. law barred their adoption across religious lines. . . . **Congregational Christian Churches' Council for Social Action** issued in New York Feb. 14 a foreign policy statement upholding 10 major Eisenhower policies, including his aim of "good partner" relations with the U. S.' allies. It indorsed the President's rejection of: preventive war; proposals to blockade Red China; U. S. withdrawal from the UN if it recognized Red China; the Bricker Amend. & other plans to restrict Presidential handling of foreign policy. It supported his goals of increased foreign trade, amendment of the McCarran-Walter Act, international sharing of atomic materials & skills for peaceful purposes, more economic & technical aid to Asian countries and support of the UN. . . . **French** periodical *La Quinzaine*, suspected of carrying Communist propaganda while posing as anti-Communist, was placed on the Roman Catholic Index of banned reading, the Vatican reported Feb. 4.

OBITUARIES

Abigail (Tommye) Adams, 31, actress, ex-fiancee of George Jessel; Feb. 13 in Beverly Hills, Calif., apparently from overdose of sleeping pills.

Thomas Francis Barry, 59, publicity dir. of Natl. Republican Club & N. Y. County Republican Com.; Jan. 14 in New York of heart attack.

Olga Koklova, 68, ex-ballerina, ex-wife of Pablo Picasso; death in Cannes reported Feb. 13.

Pierre-André Lefaucheux, 56, pres. & dir. gen. of nationalized Renault auto plants; Feb. 11 in St. Dizier, France (auto crash).

Tom Moore, 71, stage & silent film actor; Feb. 12 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Ona Munson, 49, stage & screen actress; Feb. 11 in N. Y. from overdose of sleeping pills.

S. Z. (Cuddles) Sakall (born Szoke Szakall), 67, Hungarian-born screen actor; Feb. 12 in Hollywood (heart).

Robert K. Sawyer, 43, managing dir. of City of Philadelphia; Feb. 11 in Philadelphia of heart attack.

Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, 82, ex-surgeon, authority on medical history; Feb. 12 in St. Louis of paralytic stroke.

Worthington Scranton, 78, financier & industrialist, philanthropist, member of family for whom Scranton, Pa. was named; Feb. 13 in West Palm Beach, Fla. of heart attack.

Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell, 62, U. S. A. ret., comdr. of Army Services of Supply in World War II, WPA Admin. for NYC 1936-40, pres.-chrmn. Koppers Co.; Feb. 13 in Ocala, Fla.

Sir Thomas White, 88, banker, ex-Canadian Finance Minister (1911-19) who twice refused Prime Minister's post; Feb. 11 in Toronto.

Joseph Weinberg, 78, anti-communist pioneer in American Socialist movement, ex-pres. of Workmen's Circle; Feb. 12 in Miami Beach.

SPORTS

Winners

Dog show: 79th Westminster Kennel Club show in New York Feb. 14-15—Ch. Kippax Fearnought, English-bred bulldog owned by Dr. John A. Saylor of Long Beach, Calif., was adjudged best in show. Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer owned by Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Greiner of Kansas City, was adjudged best American-bred dog in show. [See p. 48B2; Vol. XIV, 48E2] . . . **Golf:** Palm Beach (Fla.) women's amateur tourney—won Feb. 12 by Polly Riley of Ft. Worth, Tex. $5,000 St. Petersburg (Fla.) women's open—won Feb. 14 by Patty Berg of Chicago, for $1,000. [See p. 48B2] . . . **Horse racing:** $60,000 San Antonio Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Feb. 12—won by Joe W. Brown's Gigantic, Roy Lumm up, for $36,900. [See p. 48C2] . . . **Ice skating:** N. Amer. outdoor speed skating titles in Saranac Lake, N. Y.—won Feb. 13 by Jay Hasbrouck of Newburgh, N.Y. (senior men's) & Pat Gibson of West Allis, Wis. (senior women's). [See p. 40E2] World women's speed skating championships in Kuopio, Finland Feb. 12-13—won by Russian team led by Rimma Zhukowa. [See p. 48D2] . . . **Skiing:** European Little Olympics at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy—Arvo Viitanen of Finland won 15-km. crosscountry Feb. 11; Tony Seiler of Austria won downhill race Feb. 12; Antti Hivarinen of Finland won jumping title, Sixten Jernberg of Sweden & Vladimir Kuzin of Russia tied in 30-km. crosscountry Feb. 13. U. S. Natl. crosscountry races at Eugene, Ore. Feb. 12-13—Tauno Pulkkinen of Flushing, N. Y. won both 18-km. & 30-km. events. [See p. 48D2] . . . **Squash racquets:** U.S. natl. amateur title in Detroit—won Feb. 13 by Henri Salaun of Boston. [See p. 8B2] . . . **Track:** Baxter Mile in NYAC Games in New York Feb. 13—Fred Dwyer, 23, of Villanova defeated Gunnar Nielsen & Wes Santee to win in 4 min. 6.2 sec. [See p. 48E2]

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Sylvia Wene of Allentown Pa. set an unoffcial women's world bowling record of 727 for 30 frames Feb. 13. . . . **Mickey Mantle,** 23, N. Y. Yankee centerfielder, signed Feb. 15 for a 1955 salary of about $25,000. [See p. 48F2] . . . **Kurt Burris,** 22, All-America center at Oklahoma, signed Feb. 12 to play with Edmonton (Canada) of the pro Western Interprovincial Football Union.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fire killed 29 men, mostly derelicts or transients, in the Barton Hotel on Chicago's W. Madison St. "skid row" Feb. 12. . . . **Belgian Sabena airliner** (DC-6) carrying 29 persons from Brussels to the Belgian Congo disappeared in foggy weather near Rome Feb. 13 and all aboard were presumed killed. A passenger: beauty queen Marcella Mariani, 20, "Miss Italy" of 1954.

Married: Italian Princess Maria Pia, 20, eldest daughter of ex-King Umberto, & Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, 30, son of ex-Regent Prince Paul & cousin of exiled King Peter; Feb. 12 in Cascais, Portugal.

Birthdays: Comedian Jack Benny was 61 Feb. 14. . . . Albert Woolson of Duluth, Minn., last Union Army Civil War survivor, was 108 Feb. 11.